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SUMMARY OF USSR FISH INDUSTRY DATA, MAY-SEPTEMBER 1953

This report presents information, from May-September 1953 Soviet newspapers and periodicals, on the 1952 and 1953 fish catches, the fish products industry, and fish breeding and conservation measures.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.⁷

Fish Catch

The USSR fish industry is to catch 1.5 times as much fish in 1956 as compared with 1952, including twice as much by state fishing enterprises. The commercial fish catch from inland waters in 1956 is to be 1.8 times that of 1952.(1)

The Karelo-Finnish SSR fish industry fell short of 1952 plan quotas by 35,163 quintals of fish. Operation of the Loukhi Fish Plant, the Petrozavodsk Fish-Canning Combine, and the Preonezhskaya MRS (motorized fishing station) in 1952 was very unsatisfactory. The ineffective utilization of the fishing fleet was a contributing factor to the industry's failure to catch 30,000 quintals of the total amount.(2)

By 10 June, the Karelo-Finnish SSR fish industry had fulfilled the 1953 fishing plan by 42 percent and had caught 41,733 more quintals of fish than by the same date in 1952.(3) During the first 7 months of 1953, republican fishermen caught 58,651 more quintals of fish than during the corresponding period in 1952.(4) By 20 August 1953, the republican fish industry had caught 63,906 more quintals than during the corresponding period of 1952.(5) By 1 September, fishing enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR had fulfilled the August 1953 fishing plan by 75 percent and the third quarter 1953 plan by 66 percent.(6)

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Fishing enterprises of the Estonian SSR fulfilled the April 1953 fishing plan by 218 percent and the plan for the first 4 months of 1953 by 120 percent. The Kingisepp Fish Combine fulfilled the April 1953 fishing plan by 360 percent, the Tallin Combine by 218 percent, the Narva Combine by 232 percent, the Khiumaskiy Combine by 176 percent, and the Khaapsalu Combine by 320 percent.(7)

Fishing kolkhozes and state fishing enterprises in the Estonian SSR fell short of plan quotas for the first 8 months of 1953 by 42,000 quintals of fish.(8)

During the second quarter 1953 the Latvian SSR fish industry as a whole fulfilled the fishing plan by 13 percent and the Gosmorlov (state sea fishing) trawler fleet by 66 percent. The republic Fishing Kolkhoz Union fulfilled the July 1953 plan by 80 percent and state sea-fishing enterprises by 48 percent. During the third quarter 1953, Latvian fishermen are to fulfill 20 percent of the 1953 fishing plan.(9)

From 1 July to 13 August 1953, Lithuanian herring fishermen in the North Atlantic caught 5,000 quintals of fish above plan. From 14 August to the end of 1953, 20,000 - 25,000 metric tons of prime-quality fish are to be caught above the 1953 plan.(10)

The Vinnitskaya Oblast Fishing Trust in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to catch 18,900 quintals of fish in 1953, which is 2,600 quintals above plan.(11)

As of 23 May 1953, fishing enterprises of the East Kamchatskaya Oblast Fishing Trust in Khabarovskiy Kray had fulfilled the 1953 plan for herring fishing and had caught 40,000 pud of fish above plan. Trust enterprises pledged to catch and process another 500,000 pud of herring by the end of the spring fishing season.(12) By 27 May, fishing enterprises of the trust had kept their pledge and had caught 600,000 pud of herring above the plan for the 1953 spring fishing season.(13) By 16 August, the Okhotskiy State Fishing Trust in Khabarovskiy Kray had fulfilled the 1953 fishing plan and had caught 300,000 more pud of fish than by the same date in 1952.(14)

By 8 June, the Vladivostok Fish Combine in Primorskiy Kray had fulfilled the 1953 fishing plan by 95 percent and had started preparation for the mackerel fishing season, which was expected far earlier in 1953 than in 1952.(15)

As of 24 May, fishing kolkhozes and fish industry enterprises of Astrakhanskaya Oblast had fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 and had caught 127,100 more quintals of fish than during the same period of 1952.(16) By 21 September, enterprises and kolkhozes of the oblast had fulfilled the 1953 sprat-procurement plan by 114 percent and had procured 135,000 more quintals of sprat than during the same period in 1952.(17)

Fishermen of Astrakhanskaya Oblast pledged to fulfill the 1953 fishing plan by 7 November and to catch and deliver to the state by the end of the year 180,000 quintals of fish above plan, including 36,350 quintals from state fishing enterprises and 143,650 quintals by kolkhoz fishing enterprises.

The Oranzherei Combine in Astrakhanskaya Oblast pledged to fulfill the 1953 fishing and procurement plan by 7 November and to procure 15,000 quintals above plan by the end of the year, including 3,000 quintals from state fishing enterprises. The Astrakhanskaya Oblast State Sea-Fishing Base pledged to fulfill the 1953 fishing plan ahead of schedule and to catch 10,000 quintals of fish above plan.(18)

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By 28 May, Krymskaya Oblast fishermen had already caught more than 7,000 quintals of fish above the May 1953 plan.(19) The Lomonosov Fish Plant in Leningradskaya Oblast caught 380 quintals of fish above the April 1953 plan.(20) Fishermen of Tyumenskaya Oblast pledged to catch 35,000 pud of fish above the 1953 fishing plan.(21)

The Balkhash Fishing Trust in the Kazakh SSR fell short of plan quotas for the first 8 months of 1953 by 7,000 quintals of fish.(22) By 16 May, fishing kolkhozes of Gur'yevskaya Oblast in the Kazakh SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 and had caught 300,000 more pud of fish than during the same period of 1952.(23) North Caspian fishermen of Gur'yevskaya Oblast had fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 by 5 June and had caught 220,000 pud of fish above the plan.(24) North Caspian fishermen in the Kazakh SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 25 October and to catch 180,000 quintals of fish above the plan by the end of the year.

Fishermen of the Ural-Caspian basin in the Kazakh SSR caught 120,000 pud of fish above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(25)

Kolkhoz fishermen of the Turkmen SSR caught 14,000 quintals of fish above the 1952 plan.(26) Republic fishing kolkhozes caught more than 50,000 pud of fish above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(27) Kolkhozes of the Turkmen SSR Fishing Kolkhoz Union pledged to catch 36,000 pud of fish above the 1953 plan.(28)

By 31 August, the Krasnovodsk Fish Combine in the Turkmen SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan by more than 100 percent and had caught 1,041 quintals above the plan.(27)

Fish Products

In 1956 as compared with 1952, USSR fish-processing enterprises are to produce 2.4 times as much fresh-frozen fish, 2.6 times as much pickled herring, 2.4 times as much smoked and cured products, twice as much canned fish including 2.4 times as much salmon, 3.3 times as much sprat, and 3.5 times as much cod liver. The holding capacity of USSR port refrigeration plants in 1956 is to be twice as great as that of 1952 and the total production capacity of USSR fish-canning enterprises is to be 1.5 times as great.(1)

During the first 6 months of 1953, the Petrozavodsk Fish Combine in the Karelo-Finnish SSR produced 85 percent more canned fish than during the corresponding period in 1952. During the fourth quarter 1953, the combine is to exceed its third quarter output by 140,000 cans.(29) During the first 8 months of 1953, the cannery of the Petrozavodsk Fish Combine produced 108,000 more cans of fish than during the corresponding period of 1952. The cannery is to produce 20,000 cans of fish above the September 1953 plan. By 21 September, the cannery had fulfilled the September plan.(30)

By 27 August, the Tallin Fish Combine in the Estonian SSR had produced 370,000 cans of fish above the 1953 plan.(31)

By 9 June, the Kolkskiy Fish Plant in the Latvian SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1953 and had produced 34,000 cans of fish above the plan.(32)

The Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy Fish Cannery in the Ukrainian SSR produced nearly 400,000 cans of fish above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(33) The cannery produced 318,000 cans of fish above the plan for

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the first 8 months of 1953.(34) The Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy Fish Cannery daily produces 6 - 7,000 more cans of fish than its 1952 daily output.(35)

The Lenkoran Fish Cannery in the Azerbaydzhan SSR pledged to fulfill the April 1953 plan ahead of schedule and to produce 50,000 cans of fish above the plan. By 26 April, the plant had fulfilled the April plan and had increased its above-plan pledge to 75,000 cans. The plant had fulfilled its pledge by 30 April.(36) By 13 August, the Combine imeni Kirov in the Azerbaydzhan SSR had processed 1,600 quintals of fish above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(37)

Canning enterprises of Kamchatskaya Oblast in Khabarovskiy Kray produced 500,000 cans of fish above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(38) Oblast canneries pledged to produce one million cans of fish above the 1953 plan.(39) Enterprises of Glavkamchatrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Kamchatka) are producing more than one million cans of fish daily, which is 1.5 times as much as in 1952.(14)

Two refrigerating apparatuses for storing mackerel during hot weather are being installed at the Vladivostok Fish Combine in Primorskiy Kray. An additional washing-out tank for preparing mackerel-liver oil has been installed at the oil-processing plant of the combine.(15)

Fish-processing enterprises of Astrakhanskaya Oblast pledged to fulfill the 1953 fish products production plan by 5 December and to produce above the plan by the end of the year 63,000 quintals of fish products, including 8,000 quintals of live fish, 32,800 quintals of refrigerated fish, 4,000 quintals of smoked and dry-cured fish, 13,100 quintals of frozen fish, 100 quintals of cured fish products, 4,500 quintals of marinated fish, and 500 quintals of fish fillets. The canning enterprises of the oblast pledged to produce 2,375,000 cans of fish above the 1953 plan.

The Oranzherei Fish Combine in Astrakhanskaya Oblast pledged to produce above the 1953 plan 250,000 cans of fish and 3,500 quintals of fish products, including 1,000 quintals of frozen fish, 1,000 quintals of refrigerated fish, and 1,500 quintals of live fish. The Fish-Canning Combine imeni Mikoyan in the same oblast pledged to produce above the 1953 plan 1,500,000 cans of fish, 3,700 quintals of technical fish products, and 3,500 quintals of fish products, including 2,500 quintals of frozen fish, 500 quintals of smoked fish, and 500 quintals of fish fillets. The North Caspian Redfish Combine in Astrakhanskaya Oblast pledged to procure 1,000 quintals of sturgeon above the 1953 plan and produce 1,570 quintals of fish products, including 1,470 quintals of refrigerated redfish and 100 quintals of cured-fish products, above the 1953 plan.

The Astrakhanskaya Oblast Fish Trust of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry RSFSR pledged to procure 11,700 quintals of fish above the 1953 plan and to produce above the plan 7,600 quintals of fish products, including 1,400 quintals of live fish, 5,000 quintals of refrigerated fish, 600 quintals of smoked and sun-cured fish, and 600 quintals of frozen fish.(18)

On 27 May 1953, 20 railroad cars of fresh-frozen and salted fish were shipped to industrial centers of the USSR from Kerchi in Krymskaya Oblast.(19)

The Lenryb Trust of the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR pledged to produce 8,000 quintals of fish products and 475,000 cans of fish above the 1953 plan.(40) The Lomonosov Fish Plant in Leningradskaya Oblast produced 1,000 quintals of fish products above the plan for the second quarter 1953.(41)

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The city of Nevel'sk has become one of the largest fishing industry centers on Sakhalin Island. During the last 6 or 7 years, two large fish combines have been created there. They are equipped with fish pumps, scraper conveyers, fish-processing equipment, and refrigeration facilities; salting shops with first-class equipment have been constructed. New fishing wharves, new homes for workers, and new fishing vessels have appeared in the city.(42)

Enterprises of Tyumenskaya Oblast pledged to produce nearly 2 million cans of fish above the 1953 fish-processing plan.(21)

During the first 8 months of 1953, the Gur'yev Fish-Canning Combine in the Kazakh SSR operated at half its production capacity and fell short of plan quotas by nearly 2 million cans of fish. During this same period, enterprises of Glavrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry), Ministry of Light and Food Industry Kazakh SSR, fell short of plan quotas for smoked and cured fish by 1,100 quintals, but produced 8,000 quintals of salted fish above the plan.(22)

At the beginning of 1953, the Muynak Fish-Canning Combine in the Uzbek SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 production plan by 25 November and to produce 200,000 cans of fish above the plan by the end of the year. Later in 1953, the combine pledged to fulfill the plan by 7 November and to produce 1,500,000 cans of fish above the plan. By 13 June, the combine had already produced and shipped 1,300,000 cans of prime-quality fish above the plan for the first 6 months of 1953.(43)

The Turkmen SSR Fish Trust pledged to produce 48,000 pud of fish above the 1953 plan.(28)

Fish Breeding and Conservation

The total area of USSR state fisheries is to be increased by 15,000 hectares in 1956 and average productivity of all exploited fattening ponds is to be raised to 320 kilograms per hectare.(1)

As of 4 June, a total of 58,500,000 fish fry, including 37 million sea whitefish, 17,500,000 Lake Chudskoye whitefish, and 4 million salmon and sea trout had been freed in 1953 by fish-breeding stations in Keyla-Yoa, Pidula, Narva, Eksi, and Sindi of the Estonian Administration of Fish-Breeding and Conservation. In 1953, for the first time, 3 million Lake Ladoga whitefish brought in from the Volkhovskiy Fishing Kolkhoz in Leningradskaya Oblast have been released in lakes and rivers of the Estonian SSR.(44)

Scores of fish-breeding points have been created on fishing kolkhozes along the Dnestr and Danube rivers in the Ukrainian SSR. Fish fry are bred in ponds or floating fish tanks and then released in open ponds. Up to 100 million fish fry of the net variety are bred in these ponds every year. State experimental points for breeding sturgeon were constructed at estuaries of the Dnestr and Danube rivers in the spring of 1953.(45)

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